WAR REVENUE PROGRESS.

CONFEREES HOPE TO AGREE TO-DAR OR ON THURSDAY.

Hany of the Senate Amendments to the Bill Eliminated and Only the Imperiant Ones Left -Amount of Bonds May Be \$400,000,000. The Column of the Seigniorage Likely to He Bropped-Senator Chilton's Trade Blark Bider Causing a Storm of Protects.

Washington, June 7.- The conferees on the War Revenue bill, after an all-day session, adburned at 6 o'clock this afternoon until to-mormorning. At that time they had completed he reading of the 213 amendments made by the lenate and, besides improving the text in many slaces, had reached an agreement upon all but shout a dozen propositions. They are those which yould naturally occur to any one going over the dli-the reduction of the authorized bond issue rom \$500,000,000 to \$300,000,000; the coinage if the seigniorage on the silver bullion in the freasury; the tax on the Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, and sleeping and parlor car comsanles; the Chilton amendment to tax all unesumerated articles sold under trade mark and m an inclosure; the 10-cent tax on tea, &c.

Up to about 4 o'clock all the conferees sat together, but at that hour the Republicans-Senaors Allison and Aldrich and Representatives bingley and Psyne-went into consultation apon the bond amendment, Mr. Bailey desiring to attend the session of the House and mke part in the discussion upon the bill so enable volunteers in the field to vote for Representatives in Congress at the election in text November. It was said to-night that the Republican conferces have reached an understanding regarding the amount of bonds to be saued, but they are pledged to secrecy pending a final agreement. The impression in well-inbrmed circles, assuming it to be a fact that an agreement has been reached, is that it is a com-promise upon \$400,000,000. This, with the 3 ser cent. one-year certificates of indebtedness which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized m issue, will provide \$500,000,000 if necessary.

When the conferees met to-day it was believed that the amendment to coin the seigniorage would be finally agreed to, and there were some who thought the House conferees, in view of the soncessions that the Senate representafives would make to retain it, might secommend concurrence without coming to the House for instructions. But short-F afterward the news from the Oregon ection was received in the conference room, which had the effect to stiffen wonderfully the letermination of the House conferees not to rield, except as a last resort to secure the pas-iage of the bill, and then only after the House and an opportunity to express its views.

The Chilton amendment has aroused more griticism and opposition than anything else, and the probabilities are that it will be rejected entirely or be modified radically. In its present brm the amendment proposes a tax of 4 per sent, on the selling price of every article sold in an inclosure and under a trademark or name sot open to general use. Literally construed ts operation would produce more revenue than the entire bill was intended to talse and cause the taxation of many articles of reneral use at every stage of their production. The intention of the author, and the understanding of the Senate, was that it should apply mly to, relatively, a few articles like shoe and stove polishes, cleaning preparations, dyes, and the like, as sold to the consumer, but its phraseslogy was such as to make it cover almost every article of manufacture from a paper of pins to

progress of production as well. One of the Republican conferees said this evening they hoped to conclude their labors by so-morrow night; but one of his Democratic solleagues expressed the opinion that a partial agreement might be reported some time on

pocomotive, and tax them at every stage in the

Dealers in food products to-day formally prosested to Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, one of the conferees on the bill. This protest says that the words "trademark or any name not open to general use" greate a new subject of taxation, not in the conemplation of the legislators, and never betore considered by the people. The question of patents is not relevant and is act considered. It may be admitted that the articles which have been made the subject of exclusive grant by the Government should bear a part of the burden of supporting the Govarnment greater than property not so protected, without in any way admitting that articles which are merely marked with a designation to indicate where they are made and sold should arks and names not open to general use" are not created by any special grant of the Government, but exist under the general law of the land.

The protestants further contend that the lesislation proposed is bad, because it is indefinite and difficult to enforce; because it makes distinctions between different classes of manufactured goods and imposes different rates of taxation on the same goods; because it punlahes a manufacturer who is willing to put his same on his own goods as a guarantee of hon asty; because it increases the cost of manufactured goods exported and adds to the diffi sulties of competition with foreign manufac

The Chilton amendment was voted into the bill after very little debate just before the final passage on Saturday afternoon. Its far-reach ing provisions, therefore, were not understood generally.

Now that the manufacturers are aware of the tax imposed by the amendment upon the great variety of articles, protests are beginning to pour in to the members of the House and Senate. and the deek of Chairman Dingley to-night wa literally snowed under by telegrams urging the defeat of the amendments.

11 BIG GUNS TO BE SENT OFF.

Some to the Coust, Some to Ohio First-The: Weigh 599.200 Pennds.

Rids were opened at the office of the Depoi Quartermaster yesterday for the transportation of what was said to be the largest single ship ment of big guns ever made in this country. The guns to be transported include 8, 10, and 12 inch breech-loading rifles, and they are to be sent in the following numbers to the following

Two 12-inch to Nantucket Point, two 8-inch to Hilton Head, near Port Royal, S. C.; two 8-inch to Jerry's Point, near Portsmouth, N. H.; one 12-inch to Fort Schuyler; one 8-inch, one 10-inch and one 12-inch to Alliance, O., there to be fitted to disappearing carriages at the Mor gan Engineering Works, after which they will be sent to fortifications along the Gulf coast; one 8-inch to Cleveland, O. The weight of the 8-inch guns is 30,400

pounds, of the 10-inch guns 55,200, and of the 12inch guns 90,400. The aggregate of the ship ment will be, therefore, 599,200 pounds. The guns will be shipped from the Sandy Hook proving grounds.

SECRETARY LONG KEPT AT HOME.

He Has a Rad Poot, Caused, the Doctors Think, by Inflammatory Rheumatism.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Secretary Long is still confined to his apartments, and will probably be obliged to remain there for the rest of the week. He is suffering from a trouble which the physicians believe to be inflammatory rhoumatism, although Mr. Long thinks he has strained a tendon in his leg. He can move about on crutches, but suffers great pain whenever the foot of the crippied leg touches the floor.

Mr. Long is able to transact considerable business and manages to keep cheerful, despite the occasional twinges of pain and his desire to resume official duties at the Navy Department. In his absence Assistant Secretary Allen is acture Secretary of the Navy In his absence Assistant Secretary Allen is acting Secretary of the Navy.

Baised a Big Fing on a Tall Pole.

Employees in the yards of the Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Hailroad in Hoboken yesterday hoisted an American flag, 35x45 feet, on Pier 12 in that city. The flag was raised on a pole 175 feet high. Addresses were made by Philip McDermott, a foreman in the yards, Fire Commissioners John Bruning and William Fen-ton, and Police Commissioner Patrick Hayden.

WAR TALK BY GEN. COLLIS.

amaned at What Has Been Bone by Our Gor erament in Forty Days-These Who Are Urging the Immediate Invasion of Cobs. He Says, Should Remember the Cry of "On to Richmond," Which Resulted in the Disacter at Bull Res .- So Far. He Says. the War Has Been Superbly Handled.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Gen. Charles H. T. Collis of New York, who served during the entire war of the rebellion and commanded a brigade in the army of the Potomac, is in the city. He has recently returned from a four months our of Europe, during which time he had unusual facilities for acquainting himself with the Continental armies. In a "war talk" with him to-day be said:

Since my return from Europe, two weeks ago, I have been in Washington most of the time. While abroad I was in Spain and saw the recruiting for the Cuban ermy, in Egypt I saw the British troops moving to join Gen. Kirchner up the Nile, in Turkey I saw the army which defeated Greece, at Vienna I was present at the Emperor's review of 20,000 picked soldiers. In Berlin I had frequent opportunities to see the Emperor, his staff and his wonderful military establishment, and on the Island of Crete I had an opportunity to compare them all, so that I came home greatly impressed with the muscular power of the military arm of the European nations.

'Notwithstanding all this experience, I am and mobilizing an army which the rest of the world believed to exist only in braggadocio. The grand strategy,' to use a technical term, which has been developed in Washington by the Navy Department, is setting all foreign naval schools to thinking. They do not understand our 'feafinate lente' policy. They can little comprehend why we do not pounce down upon Havana and educe that, nor why we have not intercepted the Spanish fleet and destroyed it.

"When in Berlin three weeks ago I begged them to wait for developments. I had to confess that we had no army which would compete with what I knew Spain had on the island, and that our navy was not adequate to the demand which would be made upon it to blockade ports and protect long lines of communication, and I told them that what ve lacked in these respects we would make up

we lacked in these respects we would make up in Yankee audacity, and before I left Germany I had the satisfaction of reading to them how Dewey, disregarding formulas of presenting the maximum firing power with the minimum exposure (for which the Spaniards were probably waiting), plunged in and hit everything within reach, regardless of the Annapolis 'school of the codet.'

"It would give me infinite satisfaction at this moment to ask them what they think of the emasculation of Mr. Gervera at Santiago by a party of eight Yankees. I have talked with President McKinley, and I have talked frankly, and I have found him a ready and willing listener. I reminded him of the blunders made in organizing the Army of the Petomac to suppress the rebellion and begged him to call for 50 per cent more men than he thought were needed to end the war, to enroll them while the war fever was at its height and to keep existing regiments up to their maximum in preference to organizing new regiments. I am glad to be able to state that this will be the policy of the Government." While I cannot state that I have positive

organizing new regiments. I am glad to be able to state that this will be the policy of the Government.

"While I cannot state that I have positive means of knowing the policy of the War Department, or of Gen. Miles as to an offensive campaign against Spain, yet I have strong grounds for the presumption that there will be no effort made to destroy the Sp nish fleet and army in Cuba during the next ninety days. It seems to me that they should have the entire monopoly of the sickly season in Cuba, while our beys are being organized into an effective army in a more salubrious climate. These people who are urging an immediate invasion of Cuba should remember the cry of "On te Richmend," which resulted in the disaster of Bull Run.

"Loyalty to President McKinley, confidence in the War and Navy Departments, and acquiescence in Congressional legislation is the real test of patriotism at the present moment. They have none of them yet failed us. When we think they do, it will be time enough to murmur, and then it will be better to commence doing so in a whisper.

"What is being enacted to-day is the merest."

and then it will be better to commence doing so in a whisper.

"What is being enacted to-day is the merest prologue to the great drama of the next decade, in which the 'new power' will make her debut. The bright young college boys, who are appearing now for the first time with rifle and musket, will be the officers of a great army of a quarter of a million men, occupying and governing stations in the West Indies and the Pacilic, A great career is before them, and it will be successful in proportion to their devotion to the profession which they adopted upon an impulse of patriotism, but which they will find themselves adopting permanently.

"In regard to the duration of the war, I would judge from my observations is Spain and Eu-

"In regard to the duration of the war, I would judge from my observations in Spain and Europe that it would depend upon its conduct at the start. So sar it has been superbly handled, It is true we are fighting a nation of historic blunderers, yet it would be folly to count upon this as a factor, My opinion is that there will be no battle royal between the navies, which of course will be a great disappointment to the rest of the world, who would like a test of modern vessels, nor any fighting upon land of great impertance. Three or four more specimens of Yankes audacity four more specimens of Yankee audacity like Manila and Saningo will enable our Government to demand an evacuation of the Island of Cuba. Acquiescence will terminate hostilities; refusal will lead to negotiations which will last for sixty or ninety days. In the mean time the Spanish Army is being drenched and sweated in Cuba, and can be kept upon the move constantly by the diversions of the insurrectionists and immune regiments, while our boys are training at Chickanauga and getting ready for the worst if it re specimens of Yankee audacity amanga and getting ready for the worst if it comes to the worst. Would it not be a remarkable result if the war ended in a victory for the Unite' States and for the cause of humanity without the loss of another American life! Yet this is possible."

without the loss of another American life? Yet this is possible."

When asked if he was in Washington in regard to the commission as Major-General which rumor has said the President has already offered Gen. Collis, he said that his plans in regard to going into the army will be determined in great part by the duration of the war.

The Hamilton Methodist Conference of Canada Halls the Prospect of It with Belight.

GUELPH, Ont., June 7.—The following reselution was indersed with animated enthusiasm at resterday afternoon's session of the Hamilton Methodist Conference. It was introduced by the Rev. Austin Potter:

"That we the members of the Hamilton Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, hail with delight the reciprocal friendship that is now manifesting itself between those kindred nations. Great Britain and the United States. We pray that this mutual respect and affection may continue to animate them; that these great Anglo-Saxon peoples, with their genius for free and responsible government and their love of civil and religious liberty, may march side by side and step by step across the threshold of the twentieth century to battle against all forms of tyranny, to break the shackles of the oppressed, and to bless the world with a universal and

lasting peace." At the conclusion of the reading the meeting rose and sang "America" and "God Save the

BRITISH UNION WILL JOIN OURS. A Stop Toward a Universal Organization e Longahoromen

Word was received here yesterday that the National Union of Dock Laborers of Great Britin and Ireland has decided to federate with the American Longshoremen's Union. The latter voted in favor of amalgametion at its recent onvention in this city, and so notified the thirds organization. Edward Melligh, the President of the American union, come to this country to organize it, and in soing so he acted as the agent of the British dock workers organization. He explained that it was proposed to form an international organization, with the uithmate idea of having an amagamation of all the dock workers' unions in the principal sea-ports of the world.

NEW CAMP AT PENSACOLA.

Troops to Re Mobil and at That Point Horeafter Instead of at Tampa

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 7 .- A contract ha been entered into by the Louisville and Nashville Railway and the United States Govern nent by which troops will bereafter be mobil zed at Pensacola, Fla., rather than at Tampa. Those at Tampa will remain there until sent to the front, but Pensacola is to get all that are sent to the Gulf coast after this time.

The change was made for several reasons, one of them being the alleged scarcity of wholesome water at Tamps. The first installment of troops for Pensacola, a targe body of naval reserves will pass through Montgomery next Thursday. The Louisville and Nashville has laid six miles of water pipe to the camp grounds.

HOLLAND DIVING AGAIN.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT SPORTS IN THE WATER OFF BAY RIDGE. Licks Up Her Heels and Goos Under, Leaving

Marchy a Trace of Binturbane; in the Water-Mr. Helland Contemplates Giving Cant. Sirabre, on the St. Paul, a Surprice. The submarine torpedo boat Holland was taken out into the barbor off Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon by her inventor, John P. Holland, and put through a series of surface and sub-

marine evolutions. She made half a dozen dives, one of half a mile, and then was run about on the surface for a while. The object of the tests was to get the little whaleback in shape for a series of experiments before a new board of naval ex perts early next week. It was the first time Mr. Holland had at

tempted to do any diving with the Holland since his experiments in Raritan Bay last April. Her new steering gear and her improved electrical apparatus were put to a thorough test, and Mr. Holland declared, after the experiments were over, that he was satisfied with the result. The alterations in the steering gear consisted in the lengthening of her surface and diving rudders more than thirteen inches, in order that she might answer the helm more readily, and in the removal of the wide steel hoop from about the rudders, placed there originally to keep drift from them. It retarded her move ments both on and underneath the surface. The alterations in her electrical apparatus consisted simply amazed with what has been done in forty days by our Government in launching a navy able to run submerged for an hour or an hour and a half only, with new ones which can be used for four or five hours. The alterations were made at Bouton's Pier, in the old Atlantic Yacht Basin, under direction of Capt. C. A. Morris, superintendent of the Holland Company.

The experiments were begun shortly after noon. They were conducted in the harber with-in a thousand or fifteen hundred yards of the shore, between the Atlantic Yacht Club basin and Owl's Head. Except for a new coat of paint the boat looked exactly as she did when she was put through her evolutions in Raritan Bay two months ago for benefit of Lieut, Nathan Sargent of the Naval Auxiliary Board. She carried her two 11-foot flagstaffs fore and aft, from which the jack and the Stars and Stripes floated. Mr. Holland said he did not intend to dive very deep, and pre-ferred to keep the flagstaffs on the boat in order that Capt. Morris might tell whether or not she kept on an even keel under water. Her tanks contained ten tons of water, and she had nearly 3,500 pounds of pig lead distributed about her hold. Her crew consisted of Mr. Helland, who directed the experiments from her conning ower; F. T. Cable, the electrician; W. F. C. Nindermann, the gunner, and Henry Wilson and Henry Meyers, machinists. Her ballast bere her down until her superstructure was awash. and nothing showed above the surface but her conning tower and her flagstaffs. Mr. Holland decided to make his first test a surface run, using the electrical engines. He sent the little whale back over a measured mile course in 5 minutes and 31 seconds. Then, turning suddenly, he came back against the tide in seven minutes and a fraction. When he got back to the tug Mr. Holland said he could have sent the boat along faster if he had wished to.

The most noticeable feature of this experiment was the promptness with which the Holland obeyed her helm. Mr. Helland then took on 500 pounds more lead. He found, however, that he had too much ballast aboard when he attempted to dive, for the beat went straight to the bottom. It was necessary to blow 1,000 pounds of water out of her tanks to get her to the surface again. When she came up 400 pounds of lead was taken out of her hold and her tanks were refilled. Then Mr. Holland pointed her toward Owls' Head and made his second attempt to dive. This effort was attended with better results. When her fin rudder was forced down the Holland buried her prov and slid slowly into the water. Only for a mo ment were the blades of her screw visible and the disturbance they made on the water was not visible a half mile away. The Holland continued to go down until the water had risen to a height of about five feet on her flagstaffs. Then she righted herself and started down stream. There was a slight list forward. She came up about 400 yards from the place where she went down and Mr. Holland immediately called the tug to his assistance. When Capt, Morris told him of the list forward he took out another 100 pounds of lead and made a second dive. With her nose still pointed toward Owl's Head he took a running start and plunged downward at an angle of about twenty degrees. This time the disappearance was not marked by any surface disturbance whatever. She slid swiftly down until she had dipped her flags, leaving scarcely a ripple be hind. She ran submerged, flagstaffs, flags and all, for about 500 yards. Then her flags and about a foot and a half of her flagstaffs appeared, and she continued for half a mile fur ther. There was not a list of six inches either way, and when the boat rose to the surface again Mr. Holland said she had run on a per-

fectly even keel all the way. "I had thirty-five feet of water to dive in, he teld Capt, Morris, "but I didn't care to ge any deeper than eight or ten feet, because I wanted to make certain that I could keep an even keel.

Mr. Holland made four other dives which carried him almost to Tompkinsville, but the boat was not submerged for a longer time than three minutes on any occasion.

The Holland made her half-mile run under water in just five minutes. She could have gone faster, Mr. Holland said, if he had used the full power of her electrical engines. He did not care to do that because he was afraid of running into some harbor yeasel or fouling a submarine mine When Mr. Holland was told that Capt. Sigsbee's auxiliary cruiser St. Paul tay at anchor off Stapleton in the Narrows he said that he would try a submarine run in her direction some day before she weighed anchor and suddenly pop up beside nor. After the experiments were over Mr. Holland got aboard the tug and let Mr. Cable take the boat back to her mooring at

Bouton's pier. Mr. Holland has been pestered considerably by emissaries of yellow journals with freak propositions since the Holland came up from Perch Amboy. One paper offered to defray half the expenses of a trip to Santiago to try the Holland's torpedo and dynamite guns on Admiral Cervera's firet, and another offered to buy an old schooner and anchor it in some remote corner of the lower bay for the Holland to blow up. Mr. Holland refused to lend himself to either scheme.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN IN BROOKLYN. The Defender Auxiliary Corps at Work for the

Soldlers and Sailors. The Board of Managers of the Defender Auxlliary Corps, composed of patriotic women of the Heights in Brooklyn, met yesterday at the Hall Memorial building in Montague street. To the Second Naval Battalion an appropriation of \$100 was made and a like sum was voted to the Hed Cross Society, white \$50 was sent to the bospital ships Solace and Reilef, each. It was also decided to send a big package of postal cards and sharpened pencils to the naval hospitals and hospital ships for the use of the sick and wounded sallors, and also to provide them with newspapers.

Assignments were made to members of the orps for the making of red finnnel bandages to be forwarded to the ship Relief. An emergency orumittee was appointed for work which may come up unexpectedly.

German Professor to Entist as a Seaman. CHICAGO, June 7.-Prof. James Taft Hatfield, who has been head of the German Department of the Northwestern University for seven years, has resigned temporarily, and will join the navy. He left his home at Evanston on Saturday morning for Newport News, where he will take an examination for enlistment as a seaman.

Son. McLeer Adds Mr. Tumbridge to His Staff. Brig.-Gen. James McLour has appointed John W. Tumbridge engineer on his staff, with the rank of Major. Tumbridge is a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute, and has had much practice in surveying and bridge building.

SPANISH SPIES IN MONTREAL They Are Trying to Pull Out of Their Diles

and Think They Will Succeed MONTREAL, June 7.-More trouble is expected follow the arrest of Lieut, Carranga and Señor Du Bosc. Mr. St. Pierre, their lawyer, put in a formal appearance to-day in behalf of his clients, and to-morrow will sak the Practice Court to have the capies and seizure returned immediately. He intends to try and quash the capies against both and thinks ho will succeed. If he does it is their intention to have Mr. Kellert arrested again for malicious arrest, as the Spaniards say they can bring any number of witnesses to prove that they have not intended

to leave Montreal for some months to come, Kellert's lawyer says he will make a big fight and that Lieut, Carranga will be compelled to tell all about his doings here, a thing which he evaded at the Kellert inquiry, as he was not then on his defence. As it is, the two Spaniards seem not by any means cast down by the turn affairs have taken. They declare that they outwitted Kellert in one thing and that was the money question. While Kellert's men were shadowing Carransa, they say, and by the latter's actions were induced to pay particular attention to him, Du Bosc went to the Bank of Montreal and withdraw the money deposited there, so that the seizure on the bank will not avail anything.

The Spaniards are very much incensed at the constant watch that is being kept on them and say that they are going to have a stop put to it, matter what it costs. They say they have not received any intimation to leave Canada, and that any such intimation would first come from the Spanish representative in London.

The question as to the infringing upon inter national law, unwritten or otherwise, in the arrest of the two defendants in the Consulate is being freely discussed. The two Spaniards are not here as the accredited agents of the Spanish Government. They are confessedly travelling for pleasure. As ordinary citizens or visitors then, they are amenable to the laws of the land and no Embassy, to say nothing of Consulate, can give them a privilege not enjoyed by other citizens.

asked if the Government had received any information within the last forty-eight hours requesting the deportation of Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "My honorable friend will understand that

any negotiations that may have taken place on this matter are not in a condition to be given to

LIEUT .- COMMANDER STURDY DEAD. Attacked with Apoplexy on the Collier Pompey and Dice at Koy West.

KEY WEST, June 7.-Lieutenant-Commander Sturdy of the Pompey died early last night board his ship off this place. The Pompey left Norfolk four days ago with coal for the fleet. When a day out Lieutenant-Commander Sturdy suffered an attack of apoplexy. He grew steadily worse, and died shortly after his ship cast anchor outside Fort Taylor. The Pompey entered the harbor this morning with her flag flying at half mast. Immediately after she had anchored Commodore Remey was notified of her

ommander's death. WASHINGTON, June 7.-The Navy Department received a despatch this morning from Commodore Remey, commanding the naval base of supplies at Key West, announcing the death of Licutenant-Commander Edward W. Sturdy, Captain of the collier Pompey. J. C. Norton of Willimantic, Conn., was this morning appointed a volunteer Lieutenant in the navy and assigned to duty as executive officer of the Pompey, Norton served under Farragut in the East Gulf squadron during the latter part of the civil war. Lieutenant-Commander William E. Sturdy of the collier Pompey was buried here this after

noon with naval honors. Three companies of marines escorted the funeral cortege to the cemetery. The pall bearers were men from his ship. Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Miller of the sunken collier Merrimac has been appointed to command the Pompey.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward W. Sturdy was born in Massachusetts and entered the Naval Academy in February, 1863. He was graduated in 1867. In that year he was assigned to the Minnesets for a special cruise. He was promoted to the rank of Ensign in 1868, and to that of Master in 1870, during which time he was attached to the Pacific fleet. He was commissioned Lieutenant in 1871 and detailed for special duty in Washington in the same year. For the next twenty years he alternated between sea and shore duty.

In 1889 he was attached to the Baltimere on the Pacific station. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander in April, 1892, and remained on the Baltimore till April, 1893, when he was put in charge of the training ship Richmond, Upon the recent purchase of the steamship Harlech by the Government and her conversion into the collier Fompey Lieutenant-Commander Sturdy was detailed to command her.

WRINKLES IN THE FOLUNTEER LAW. & Bill to Remedy a Defect Relating to the

Staff Corps. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The tenth section of the law authorizing the enlistment and operation of the volunteer forces of the United States has been found to restrict and hamper the staff corps from executing their duties effectively, and the House Committee on Military Affairs to day ordered a favorable report upon a bill to remedy the evil. The law says that officers ap nointed or assigned to the staff of commanders of corps, divisions or brigades shall serve only in such capacity, and that when relieved from such staff services such appointments or assign-

ments shall terminate. Secretary Alger called attention to the fact that this provision prevented an Assistant Adjutant-General, for instance, who is often called upon in the ordinary course of military events to transact the business or perform the duties of an officer in another branch of the service from doing the work without, under a strict construction of the law, terminating the assign ment or appointment. So, too, an officer of the commissary or quartermaster service was restricted from going outside his particular line of duty. The repeal of the provision is there fore recommended.

IMPERVIOUS TO SHOT AND SHELL Shipbuilder Scott's Idea of a Eattleship for the

Russian Government. Among the passengers who sailed Wednes iay on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was Irving M. Scott, the shipbuilder, of San Francisco, who super vised the construction of the United States pattleship Oregon. Mr. Scott is on his way to St. Petersburg. He will try to get the contract for building several war vessels for the Russian

Government. Mr. Scott said: "Foreign nations have recently evinced a disposition to patronize America, evidently recognizing that our warships are among the best in the world. The plans which I pro pose to submit to the Russian Government are for a warship with a new revolving turret which will be impervious to shot and shell."

FRENCH COMPANY ACCUSED. said to Have Supplied Coal Illegally to s

Spaulsh Torpedo .lont. LEWES, Del., June 7.-Capt. Ross of the British steamer Southerland, which arrived here for orders to-day from Fort de France, Martinique reports an alleged breach of the French neutrality proclamation. He says that on May 26, after a Spanish torpedo boat had taken on her allowance of coal at that port, the French Transatlantic Steamship Company allowed her to take on board, under cover of night, all the coal she could accommodate on the pretence that the

PLENTY OF IMMUNE FOLUNIEERS. All the Men Needed Secured for Cel. Buncan Mood's Brgiment in Louisians.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7 .- Col. Durcan Hood of the First Louisians Immune Regiment has secured all the men he needs, and the regiment will be mustered into service this week. He could easily have secured a brigade had he needed it. There arrived here to-day from the country 432 men to join the regiment, and he had offers of eleven full companies, which he was compelled to decline.

NICTHEROY REACHES PORT

THE LATEST BRABILIAN SHIP TO BI ADDED TO OUR NAFT.

Arrival at Norfolk of the Craiser to He Known Herenfter as the Buffale-Her Transforms tion from a Merchantman to a Dynamite United to Put Down a Revolution in Brastl. NORPOLE, Va., June 7 .- The former dynamite cruiser Nictheroy of the Brazilian Navy, which is to be added to the United States Navy under the name of the Buffalo, arrived here to-day on her way to the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she

will be refitted. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Few ships of the unprotected cruiser type in the navy will have a heavier buttery or more formidable protection around their sides than the Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian warship Nictheroy, which reached Hampton Roads to-day after a long voyage from Rio de Janeiro when she salled in company with the Oregon and Marietta several weeks ago, and later was left behind to make the best of her way to an American port alone. As soon as it was learned that the new ship was passing in the Virginia Capes orders were sent to Norfolk to prepare for converting her at once into well-protected, highly armed ship, and in anticipating her arrival the authorities have already on hand the first and secondary batteries and the armor.

The plan of the department is to belt the ship well below and above the water line with a band of three inches of steel plate, and to mount a battery on the main deck that practically rates her a second-class cruiser of the Raleigh and Cincinnati class. Her main battery, equal to that of the Raleigh, is to consist of ten 6-inch guns, one forward on the forecastle, one aft on the poep, and the remainder in broadside. In addition she is to have a large number of 6 and 8 pounders distributed to the best advantage along her sides on the spar decks.

The Nictheroy, formerly El Cid of the Morgan

line, and destined to be the U. S. S. Buffalo, has had a lot of experience since she left the paths of peaceful coastwise merchantmen in October. In the Canadian Parliament to-day Mr. Clarke 1893. At that time, only a few months after she was launched, she was purchased from the Morgan line by Flint & Co. of this city, who were acting as the agents of the Brazilian republic. There was a monarchical rebellion in Brazil, and the revolutionists had won over the navy almost to a man. The republic had not a ship. In this emergency the Brazilian Government cabled to Flint & Co. for a navy. Two million dollars was placed with the Rothschilds to be drawn upon to meet expenses. Flint & Co. had several large ships bought and 4,000 men at work within twenty-four hours. The Armstrongs in England were ordered to prepare guns and ship them at once.

The work went on at the rate of twenty-four hours to the day. in twesty days El Cld, re-christened the Nictheroy, sailed out of New York harbor with five other vessels, which were to comprise the new Brazilian navy. The United States Government was friendly to the South American republic rather than to the attempt at monarchical usurpation, and the Flints' work was not interfered with officially. Their enly limitation was that they were not permitted to enlist fighting men within the threemile limit. This difficulty was met, how ever, and when the fleet touched at a foreign port on the way down to Brazil, it was reported that the fleet was officered altogether by graduates of Annapolis. There were men in the crews from every navy in the world.

The Nictheroy was in charge of Commander She carried a 15-inch dynamite gun. made to throw 500 pounds of dynamite one mile. She had, besides, one Halpine dirigible torpedo, ene 55-pounder rapid-fire gun, two 38pounders, two 116-inch revolving cannon, eight 6-nounders, nine 1-pounders, all of the Hotchkiss make, and four Howell automobile torpedoes. She had also two big searchlights; ons of them was the 30-inch reflector light which was a feature of the Chicago Fair in 1893. Two torpedo boats were carried on her deck.

The capacity of the fleet was a discharge of 4,500 pounds of dynamite at one firing. The fleet stayed a day or two in Pernambuco. The northern provinces of Brazil had every opportunity to be informed about its terrors. When the fleet entered the harbor of Para the enemies of the republic scuttled for the interior. Those who were wavering in their allegiand secame suddenly loyal. The fleet went on to Rio. Mello, the revolutionary leader, said he was coming up from the south to smash it, but he ran further south instead. The rebellion ended with the entrance of the Nicheroy and the rest into Rio harbor. The Nietheroy's guns were never fired except in practice.

The vessel, like the other Morgan liners, was particularly available for the naval purposes the United States, because she had no top hamper to be removed. But the strengthening of her decks for gun platforms, the clearing away of a merchantman's clutter of superfluous comforts, the arrangement of torpede tubes land ports, and the placing of bunkers to protect the machinery, were all done before she went to Brazil. What she needs are new tubes in her beilers, which are probably rusty after four years of disuse, and guns. Were these to be installed without other changes she would be rather more formidable than her transformed sisters, the Dixie, the Prairie, the Yankee, and the Yosemite. But she is to have besides a two-inch belt of armor over her vital parts.

When Flint & Co. bought the Nictheron back from Brazil a month or more ago, she had been inspected and approved by United States representatives in Brazil. But, as it was said by well-informed persons here yesterday, the ship sailed as the property of Flint & Co., to remain the property of the firm until she was delivered at some United States port to our naval officers. Then and not until then was she to become the Buffaio. Her guns were all removed before she sailed from Rio. The ship's length over all is 406 feet, and her

displacement 4,666 tons. She draws 23 feet of water and has room for 1,000 men between decks. Her bunkers hold 1,000 tons of coal and her hold will contain 2,000 tons more. She has a full electric lighting outfit. Her speed when new, five years ago, was 1716 knots. It has decreased but little. She was designed by Mr. Horace See, who made the plans for the United States ships Philadelphia, Newark Vesuvius, Concord, Yerktown, and Benning

THIS BOAT HELD UP BY THE YALE St. Andrews Saw the Terror on May 25 Speeding Toward San June.

The Swedish steamship St. Andrews, which arrived yesterday from Porto Rican ports, brought a big cargo of sugar and some war news. On May 21, while between Porto Real and Mayaguez, on the west coast of Porto Rico, the St. Andrews was hove to by the auxiliary cruiser Yale. After an inspection that lasted an hour and a half she was permitted to proceed to Mayaguez. The Spanish officials there had been looking at the hold-up through marine glasses. They suspected that the St. Andrews and been either coaling or provisioning the Yale, and the Swedish skipper was dogged by Spanish policemen whenever he went every moment of the four days he was in port. He says he was mighty glid to get away.

The St. Andrews sighted on May 28, at 1:00 P. M., off Crab Island, at the east end of Porto Rico, the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror, heading to the northwest, or in the direction of San Juan, and going rapidly. She had received a pilot from a Spanish gunboat at Naguabo. On May 29 the St. Andrews passed the Span ish auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XII. on the east

coast of Porto Rico. She was hugging the shore and also making for San Juan. Capt. Nordfeldt of the St. Andrews says that he paid \$1 for a little chicken at Mayaguez, and that bread and flour were very dear. There was only coal enough left to run the electric light and gas plants, and all the small steam craft plying between the many ports of the craft blying between the many ports of the island had suspended traffic. The business men of the Island were wishing for a settlement of the war, and most of them hoped the United States would soon win. They regretted that the bombardment of San Juan had not been effective, and were expecting soon to hear that it had been repeated and that the American forces had landed.

CUBANS WIN A HOT FIGHT. panish Hotet a White Fing at Palma and

WASHINGTON, June 7,-Information regarding the most important victory of the Cuban insur genia over Spanish troops since war was declared between the United States and Spain has been received at the Cubar Legation. It occurred on May 22. A column of Spanish soldiers 1,800 strong, act ing under orders from Havana to abandon the interior towns and advance toward the coast, evacuated the town of La Piedra after having destroyed their forts and fortifications to prevent them from falling into the hands of the insurgents, and camped at Jiguani, where they expected to remain awaiting further or ders. They were joined there by a detachment of 300 Spanish soldiers from Santa Rita and the two forces were united in camp.

The Spaniards were surprised on the morning of May 22 by a division of the first corps be longing to Gen. Garcia's command, under the leadership of Gen. José Jesus Rabi, With him also were Col. Lors, commanding the First Cavalry, and Col. Montairo of the Infantry Regiment Cuba Libre. The Cubans altogether numbered but a little more than 1,000 men They advanced in good order, well equipped with arms and ammunition, and took the enemy completely by surprise.

From the start the Spanlards scattered. Afterward they made an effort to rally their forces, but only succeeded in being able to retreat it regular order to the village of Palma. There they were reinforced by several hundred men from Aguacote and Arroyo Blanco and turned upon the Cubans and the battle was renewed with fury.

The Spaniards were beginning to recover some of the ground which they had lost when the Cuban regiment, Aguilera, came up from Gen. Garcia's command and attacked the enemy in the rear. Simultaneously with this the regiment, Santiago, attacked them upon the left fank, so that the Spaniards were forced to fight hemmed in on both sides. The Cubans succeeded in securing several advantageous positions, which they maintained throughout the fighting. In their flight from their camp at Jiguani the

Spaniards were forced to leave behind much of their ammunition and supplies, so that they were to a considerable extent handicapped in fighting, while on the other hand the Cubans seemed to be well equipped. After six hours of hard fighting at Palma, which is only a short distance from Jiguani, the Spanlards raised a flag of truce and surrendered. Their loss amounted to seventy-six dead, besides a large number who were wounded. Thirteen officers were killed. The Cuban loss was forty-five killed, including five officers of lesser rank and about sixty wounded. After the battle the Cubans re turned to Jiguani and recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition from the deserted Spanish camp, with provisions and supply wagons which the enemy had been compelled to leave behind. These were much needed and were sent to the headquarters of Gen. Garcia's camp.

Gen. Jesus Rabi at once set at work organiz ing a civil government for the towns, acting under the orders of Gen. Garcia in a proclama tion which he issued two days after the battle, In the proclamation Gen. Garcia says:

tion which he issued twe days after the battle, In the proclamation Gen. Garcia says:

Military Department of Orient, May 24, 1898.

"We have just been advised of the brilliant victory of our forces under Major-Gen. Jesus Rabi, the gallant commander of the First Corps of the army of liberation, and the complete rout of the enemy from the towns of Jiguani and Santa Rita two days ago, in which the brave commander so well distinguished himself.

"Thereby order that there be established in the town of Jiguani a civil government, whose officers shall be composed of the leading Cubans of that place, and that Gen. José Reyes be appointed military commander of the place, who will have authority to appoint such officers.

"The military commander of the place will also arrest and imprison any person caught in the act of plundering, robbing or committing any offence against persons, property or the social rights and privileges of the people. No lawlessness will be permitted on the part of soldiers, and they will respect the rights and property of the inhabitants of the town. Neither will there be permitted any outrages or offences to be committed in revenge upon those who have herestofore been adherents to Spain and not in sympathy with our cause. We will everywhere respect the rules of civilized warfare.

"All persons caught in the act offviolating the commands of the military commander while the civil Government and authority is being established, particularly is reference to robbing and plundering the inhabitants, will be tried by court martial and, if found guilty of grave offences against order and society, will be shot to serve as an example to those who would commit similar offences. This order shall be read for fifteen days at roil cail and be full enforced. For patria and libertiad (country and liberty).

"At Bayame, headquarters of the Department of the Orient."

KEIFER TO BE A BRIGADIER.

The President Becides to Name the Ohio Mas

for a Generalship WASHINGTON, June 7 .- J. Warren Keifer o. Ohio, formerly Speaker of the National House of Representatives, has been selected by the President for appointment as a Brigadier-General of

volunteers. There has been considerable opposition to his candidacy on account of his record while Speaker, but his services in the civil war were such that Mr. McKinley decided that he was

entitled to the place. Gen. Kelfer is 62 years old. Entering the Union Army as a Major of the Third Ohlo Volunteer Infantry, he served until the surrender of Lee, became a Brigadier-General and was breveted as Major-General for gallant and meritorious conduct. In the battle of the Wilderness he was severely wounded. In 1865 he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regular Infantry, but declined the place. Since then he has practiced law in Ohio. He has been prominent in Grand Army circles, holding several high offices in the organization, has served in the Ohio Legislature and was elected to Congress four times and was Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress.

While occupying the Speakership Gen. Keifer made some arbitrary removals of House officials, which caused great dissatisfaction in the House. One in particular, the dismissal of one of the committee stenographers just before his Congress term expired, and the appointment of his nephew to the vacancy at the beginning of a nine months recess when there was no work for the nephew to do, although the salary continued, raised a storm of protest.

The President may also send the nomination of Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana to the Senate as a Brigadier-General of volunteers. He had practically determined to do but is deterred from final action on ac count of Gen. Wallace's age. The veteral author and soldier is more than 70, and while the President is anxious to gratify Gen. Wal lace's friends he feels that a man who is past 70 cannot perform the service that may be required.

To Maise Money for the Hespital Ship Solace Mrs. E. F. C. Young, wife of the Jorsey City banker; Mrs. James H. Noe and Mr. E. I. Young, a committee appointed by a number of society people to arrange for a promenade con cert to raise supplies for the hospital ship Solace, announced yesterday that the concert will take place next Tuesday in the Fourth Regiment armory, Jersey City. Boxes will be the Philippine. sold to-morrow night at auction.

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TO FILL NEW JERSEY'S QUOTA.

Sov. Voorhoes Receives Many Offers to Organise Regiments and Companies. TRENTON, N. J., June 7.-Gov. Voorhees was to-day besieged with offers to organize regiments and companies to fill New Jersey's quote under the second call for volunteers, but as the arder from the War Department has not been received the Governor was unable to give assurances to any of his callers that their offers would be accepted.

Adjt.-Gen. Stryker said this afternoon that the offers so far received embrace 101 companies, including twelve from the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard at Jersey City. seven from the Seventh, and five from the Sixth Regiment. The Governor said to-day that under a previous order recruits to fill all the vacancies in the regiments now in the field have been cured at the homes of the companies, and State is awaiting instructions from Wash ton to order them to Sea Girt and begin the work of drilling.

As to the additional regiment which has been apportioned to New Jersey, the Governor saids
"The National Guardsmen should have every preference, for they have been spending their time and money for years in the service of the State, and if there is any honor to be de-rived from the war it should go to them. I am also in favor of the new regiment being composed of the militia because of the prestige it will give our National Guard after the war is over. Another reason is that the men are already drilled and partly equipped, and they can

be sent to the front in a very short time." The Governor doubts whether a full regimen can be obtained from the three regiments left in the State, as 1 per cent, will fail to pass the physical examination, and another 10 per cent. should remain at home, as they are the support of families or dependent relatives. The guards men will have to volunteer individually, and in cases where an entire company enlists their present officers will be retained. The Governor will go to Sea Girt to-morrow and await the ex-

HARVARD AT NORFOLK. The Auxiliary Cruiser Shows No Sign of Maving Been Hit at Santingo.

pected order.

NORFOLK, Va., June 7 .- The auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the New York of the American line, arrived and anchored off Old Point at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Immediately upon landing, a number of mail bags were brought ashere and forwarded to Washington. It was learned that the Harvard was of the fleet which bombarded Santiago last Tuesday. The ship touched at Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti, and forwarded from there despatches for the Government. She came here ostensibly to coal, The big liner shows no outward evidences of having been struck by an enemy's shot. She is painted black, as are her three funnels. The red paint shows through the black on her sides but this appears to have been caused by rough

weather at sea. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 7.-The Yale, which has been here for several days coaling, has gone to the ship yard where she will receive her main and auxiliary batteries. Since Capt, West filled his first order for 800 tons of bunker coal, the order has been increased twice until it has reached 4,500 tons. When she arrived here the Yale had only fifteen tons of coal in her

COLORED REGIMENT UNDER WAY. Recruiting Offices Opened in Seventh Avenue

The plan to organize a regiment of colored soldiers, which originated with the Rev. Carl Schwartz, assistant paster of Zion and St. Timethy's Episcopal Church, is now well under way. A recruiting office has been opened at 451 Seventh avenue, and another has been opened at 315 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

Last Sunday at all of the Afro-American churches in this city pulpit announcements were made urging Afro-American patriots to enlist in the colored regiment. R. M. R. Nelson, who is in charge of the Brooklyn recruiting station, said yesterday that the men who had already enlisted were able

bodied six footers, who would be able to stand the hardships either of the Cuban campaign or NAVAL MILITIA MUSTER.

Second Battalien Mon to Go Before the Examiners To-Day. Commander Charles Belknap, Surgeon Lloyd B. Baldwin, and Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie, retired, constituting an Examining Board, will begin the physical and mental examination of the members of the Second Battalion New York naval militia this morning at 9 o'clock at the headquarters of the battalion,

assigned to duty, numbers 325 officers and men-It is thought that the examinations will take a Those accepted for officers will not receive missions of a grade in the army higher than

that of Lieutenant.

Hanson place and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn,

The battalion, or rather that part of it still un-